THE DAILY GAZETTE:
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T. P. HOUSTON, N. P. REED,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By mail, per year.....$8.00
Delivered by carrier, per week.....15

SECOND EDITION
FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE WAR!

The Peace Hopes!

NEGOTIATIONS IN PROGRESS!

An Armistice Refused!

FAVRE IS DISCOURAGED!

The Recent Fighting!

AGITATION IN GERMANY!

Toul Not Captured!

STRASBURG HOLDS OUT!

The French Government!

INHARMONIOUS ACTION!

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FROM FRANCE.

HOPES OF PEACE DESTROYED—AN ARMISTICE REFUSED.

TOURS, September 21.—Information received here destroys hopes of peace. Favre expressed a willingness to accede to a plan to satisfy Prussia for electing a representative assembly and thus obtain the voice of the duly accredited government in making terms of peace, but the King of Prussia's counsellors positively refuse an armistice and will make peace only on the conditions of retaining possession of the districts now occupied until terms are ratified by the Constituent Assembly. Although the question of terms was not yet reached, M. Favre informs his associates in the Government that the cession of Alsace will certainly be the ultimatum demanded, and he has little hope of success in his mission.

GERMAN TROOPS IN MOTION.

HAVRE, September 22.—A Prussian corps has crossed the Seine at Triel, in the Department of the Seine. There is also a large Prussian force at Melun.

ASSAULT UPON STRASBURG.

Belfort advices announce that the Prussians assaulted Strasburg on the 17th of the present month and were repulsed with heavy loss. Bombarding still continues.

GERMANS CUT THE ORLEANS RAILWAY.

The Prussians have cut the Orleans Railway, and now occupy several points along the line. The traffic on this road now stops at Meun.

The Prussians menace Orleans.

Bronze statuary in Paris has been melted up to supply cannon for the besieged city.

INSURRECTION IN ALGERIA.

MARSEILLES, September 22.—It is reported that an insurrection has broken out among the Arab tribes of Southern Algeria.

NOTHING FROM PARIS—QUIETUDE AMONG TROOPS—RAILROAD SERVICE.

TOURS, September 22.—Nothing definite has been received from Paris to-day. There is great activity among the troops there. Many are leaving with all possible haste. It is reported the governmental delegates will also leave Paris for Bordeaux. Rochefort is expected from Belgium, who left there because of fear that the Prussians would soon enter. Railroad service is still regularly kept up.

Evening.—There is a strong movement on the part of the clergy of France in favor of national defence. The telegraph and postal service is still extremely irregular.

[Cable Special to N. Y. Sun.]

THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE—THE INTERNATIONAL WORKINGMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

PARIS, September 19—*via London, September 22.*—It is impossible to separate now the political from the military question. In order to understand one you must understand the other. There are two different powers in Paris. One, official, the Provisional Government, which satisfies no body, but is accepted and tolerated by everybody. The second is the Republican Central Committee, composed of four delegates from each arrondissement, or eighty in all, and every one of the four delegates are selected from twenty-five delegates elected by the people in every arrondissement. They are in constant communication with the population during the day through twenty-one delegates remaining in the arrondissements, and at night by public meetings. A special committee of five is the main in permanency day and night. At the sitting of the Assembly these eighty delegates constitute the Communal Council.

The International Association of workingmen has been the cradle of that powerful organization which is the opposition to the Bourgeois and a source of fear to the Government, but was the deepest root in the hearts of the people yesterday in a peaceful message to the Government asking immediate measures: First, to transfer the police from the central government to the municipalities, the election of the magistracy, the abrogation of every law or decree interfering with absolute freedom of speech, press and meetings of the Association; second, the appropriation of the residences of like whoever to be found and their distribution among families of the National Guard and those in need, proportioned to amount of provisions, the duration of the siege and number of persons to be fed; third, the immediate appropriation of all empty apartments or public buildings for the accommodation of the defenders of the city; fourth, levy *en masse*, of all Frenchmen, without exception; fifth, immediate dispatch of general commissioners to the departments to raise the population and send them to the defence of Paris.

The Government refused yesterday to yield to these demands. To-day a delegation of one hundred and twenty members, comprising the eighty members of the Central Committee and two special delegates from each arrondissement, will again present them, and if the government persists in its refusal the people themselves will come peacefully but *en masse* to-night.

At Lyons the workmen have constituted an independent government for the defence of France. As I am going there I will be able to tell you more in a couple of days. The first business of the Prussians will overthrow the Provisional as Sedan overthrew the Imperial government. Then the people will certainly take measures of themselves than their traditional masters have.

FROM LONDON.

INVESTMENT OF PARIS COMPLETED.

LONDON, September 22.—King William reports to Queen Augusta that the investment of Paris is now complete.

The French advance on the north side of Paris has been repulsed, with the loss of seven guns and twenty-five hundred prisoners.

Prussian defeats are obscurely reported as having occurred at Attigny and Mouzon.

The private secretary of Etienne Arago, the Mayor of Paris, has been arrested as a Prussian spy.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The *Standard* says the negotiations at Meaux are proceeding hopefully. The general principles are already arranged by Bismarck, and Favre's details are now under discussion.

Another journal says that thus far the only question which has been discussed is who can ratify on the French side.

The line of communication between London and Paris has been reopened.

Dispatches from Berlin report that a Constitution is preparing for security of German unity.

Herr Delbruck is arranging the formalities for proclaiming Frederick Emperor of Germany.

THE ALSACE-LORRAINE QUESTION.

The German official *Gazette*, a new journal published at Haguenau, refers in the first number to the proposed incorporation of Alsace and Lorraine with Germany. It says, those are Provinces already Teutonic in language, politics, manners, and ideas. They will only be too happy to separate from intolerable socialistic France.

GERMANS THREATENING ORLEANS.

Dispatches from Tours report that the Prussians are threatening Orleans from their advance line beyond Meaux.

[Special to N. Y. Times.]

PROTECTION TO AMERICAN CITIZENS AND COMMERCE—DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, September 21.—The United States Government has given orders for an American vessel of war to remain in each principal French port and give protection to American citizens and commerce.

Col. Moore, of the American Legation at Paris, leaves London for Tours. Paris, Tours, London and Berlin are the principal points to the French capital and whence telegrams to the French capital and comes back to London in ten days. Active correspondence is carried on between our Legations at Paris and London and the English foreign office in reference to armistice.

LATE NEWS FROM PARIS.

We received to-day copies of the *Figaro* and *Gaulois* of the 19th, from an American lady who made the journey from Paris to Dieppe in an open carriage alone, after the railroad lines were cut. Soo displayed no difficulty.

The Minister of the Interior, while returning to his department with his family, under safe conduct from Gambetta, was set upon by the populace in Auberville and again at Havon, very badly used and in danger of being killed.

LETTER FROM SIR H. L. BULWER.

A letter from Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer to the London *Times*, reproaching the English government for apathy in the cause of peace, has produced a marked effect upon public sentiment here, the Ministry greatly incurring reproach.

REPUBLICANISM IN GERMANY.

A well-known American gentleman, just returned from Germany, says the Southern States are only using Prussia in the war to eventually proclaim a republic. Republican sentiment, he says, is general.

FROM STRASBURG.

The correspondent of the *Tribune* telegraphs from before Strasburg, Wednesday: The loss in the capture of our works Sunday was trifling. Thirty-five were wounded. The possession of this position is exceedingly important and renders the acquisition of the others easy. The defense showed surprising lack of vigor. Another proposal for capitulation is expected soon. The siege continues only because Werder insists on unconditional surrender.

[Special to the N. Y. World.]

FAVRE AND BISMARCK—SILENCE OMINOUS.

LONDON, September 21.—The British Cabinet has received no news whatever of the results of the interview between Favre and Bismarck. The silence is badly interpreted here.

VINOY'S RECONNOISSANCE—THE FACTS ASCERTAINED.

Dispatches from Tours announce Vinoy's movement was a reconnoissance, and the object perfectly accomplished. The fighting was not severe, except at Chonsey Le Roi, and Vinoy withdrew the troops in perfect order unpursued. It was ascertained that the Crown Prince's headquarters were at Versailles, and that about 200,000 German troops were massed South and East of Paris. The new volunteers of Germany have not yet come under fire for the first time. A portion of them were charged by the Blue Hussars and repulsed the enemy with much slaughter.

The King is at Versailles and constantly takes part in reconnoissances. Prussian requisitions on the city of Versailles are very frightfully severe. Several houses there are protected by the American flag.

The French account of the capture, after Vinoy's withdrawal, of a redoubt in front of Fering Napoleon by two German corps, after an obstinate conflict. The guns taken were those of the redoubt, but no more than three or four hundred prisoners were captured in the action.

The Times states on reliable authority that Metz is well provisioned for many weeks and that the health of the garrison is excellent.

In the affair of the 9th, the 13th Prussian regiment was nearly annihilated.

An English correspondent and chemist has invented a projectile for use on the walls of Paris against the Prussians. It is charged with gunpowder and a sheet of iron, fine over a surface of sixteen to twenty-four square yards. Two hundred workmen are actively engaged manufacturing them.

THE PRUSSIAN REPULSE.

On Monday, a powerful French force, under Generals Renault and Ducrow, was posted on the heights above Clamart. The Prussians throwing earthworks at Abbon and Meudon through the woods of Meudon. A severe engagement took place at Fontenay, in which the Prussians were finally repulsed, with considerable loss. They still occupy a position at Abbon. It is expected the first general battle will be fought on the ground of this action.

The capture of Strasburg are afloat, but lack official confirmation. French accounts state an assault was made on the breaches by the besiegers on the 16th, but repulsed, with great loss. There was fighting on the 17th and 18th, but it is believed to be in consequence of sorties made by the garrison and not assault.

Other Cable Dispatches.

ITALY.

THE OCCUPATION OF ROME—DEPARTURE OF THE PAPAL LEGION—ENTHUSIASM OF THE PEOPLE.

FLORENCE, September 22.—A contingent of each division of the Italian army occupied the city of Rome, while the remainder went into camp outside the wall. The Papal troops on capitulating laid down their arms and defiled before the Italians, who cheered lustily for King Victor Emmanuel.

The Papal Legion have gone to Civita Vecchia, there to await the completion of arrangements now making to transport them to their several countries.

The Italian loss in killed and wounded before the city is trifling.

The Diplomatic Corps at the Vatican have announced their entire satisfaction with the precautions which have been taken to preserve order.

The people of all Italy are enthusiastic over the accomplishment of Italian unity.

The large cities are ablaze with fireworks. Painting is displayed everywhere, and the brilliant illuminations attest the general joy.

The N. Y. *Tribune's* special correspondent telegraphs from Florence: The Italian troops took quiet possession of Rome, after desultory fighting, which was stopped by the Pope. There were many demonstrations. The multitude entered the belfry of the tower and forced the keeper to ring the great bell at the station. The troops had orders to use the least possible force in the affair. The capture occurred everything was ready for starting; the cables had been hauled in and the captain had given orders to the engineer to get ready to move out from the wharf, when, with a terrific crash, the boiler exploded, carrying away the engine house, all the front of the shed about half of the aft deck. Part of the timbers and pieces of the engine were thrown several yards from the vessel. The remaining part of the boiler was lifted entirely out of its place and thrown some twenty feet forward to the front deck, which it crushed down for a length of fifteen, making a large hole by which the water immediately entered. The water, however, is only a few feet deep at the wharf, and the vessel will soon be raised. The scene was truly heart sickening. Dead bodies terrified the remaining crew, among or beneath the rubbish. The wounded, most of whom were scalded, were either lying unable to move or rending the night with their groans were sufficient to call forth the sympathy of the hardest hearts. All the for-

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Death soon relieved their[illegible]

many was hastened, if not[illegible]

Japanese doctors.

Wendell Phillips Denounces Bismarck.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, September 22.—Wendel Phillips has an eloquent article in the *National Standard* of this week. He takes ground against Prussia. Bismarck, whom he calls the ablest, most unscrupulous and imperious of State managers, had it in his power to have planted peace between Republican France and Prussia for two generations, meanwhile delaying the advance of Democracy many years. The first step Prussia made from Sedan to Paris destroyed forever Bismarck's claim to be thought a statesman. Ignorantly or angrily he flung away such an opportunity of strengthening his own land in the gratitude of France and the admiration of the world. Instead of this, he did all that in him lies to insure that immortal hate and undying purpose of revenge which will breed up the next generation of Frenchmen for nothing else but to put the tri-color some day over Berlin. The next generation of Prussia will have cause to weep that at this hour so great impossibilities. Prussia had no statesmen to reap the harvest her greatest of captains, Moltke, had got for her. The man we all thought a Sully, an Oxenstern, turns out only an adroit manager, second lieutenant to Moltke, and willing tool of a bigot King: no breadth, no foresight, no large instincts of humanity; always the highest wisdom. Prussia armed in order to vindicate her right to manage her own affairs. She marches to Paris to invade France's right to do the same. Her path lies over the capital of the world. The large cities are ablaze with fireworks. Painting is displayed everywhere, and the brilliant illuminations attest the general joy.

The N. Y. *Tribune's* special correspondent telegraphs from Florence: The Italian troops took quiet possession of Rome, after desultory fighting, which was stopped by the Pope. There were many demonstrations. The multitude entered the belfry of the tower and forced the keeper to ring the great bell at the station. The troops had orders to use the least possible force in the affair. The capture occurred everything was ready for starting; the cables had been hauled in and the captain had given orders to the engineer to get ready to move out from the wharf, when, with a terrific crash, the boiler exploded, carrying away the engine house, all the front of the shed about half of the aft deck. Part of the timbers and pieces of the engine were thrown several yards from the vessel. The remaining part of the boiler was lifted entirely out of its place and thrown some twenty feet forward to the front deck, which it crushed down for a length of fifteen, making a large hole by which the water immediately entered. The water, however, is only a few feet deep at the wharf, and the vessel will soon be raised. The scene was truly heart sickening. Dead bodies terrified the remaining crew, among or beneath the rubbish. The wounded, most of whom were scalded, were either lying unable to move or rending the night with their groans were sufficient to call forth the sympathy of the hardest hearts. All the forgiven army a bond for $100,000 to be strong for their civilized neighbors. Our barbarous south, flaunting Libby Prison and Andersonville in the face of the living world, justly call across the ocean to the black eagle.

Art thou, too, become as once with us. We rejoiced that Providence had given you your own folly this new and dreaded military power and robs it of the means to cripple the rising democracy, as it might have been had it retained the respect of the world. We sympathize with Germany, thus forced by her princes, as France has been by Napoleon. Let her have the same pity extended to her that the world gave to Paris under the usurper's sway. Our Government should utter no capitulating bid down their arms and defiled before the Italians, who cheered lustily for King Victor Emmanuel.

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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER

Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:

Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 23, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIIId DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIIId DISTRICT.
EBENEZER McJUNKIN.
STATE SENATOR.
GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
D. N. WHITE, Sewickley.
JOHN H. KERR, Pittsburgh.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
JOHN S. ROBB, Pittsburgh.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
PROTHONOTARY.
JOSEPH ROSS, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONER.
JOHN A. SCOTT, Allegheny.
CORONER.
J. G. WEST, Pittsburgh.
JURY COMMISSIONER.
JOHN YOUNG, Jr., Robinson Township.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin township.

BONDS at Frankfort 94¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 52f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¾@113¾.

OUR intelligence from all parts of the county is of the most encouraging nature. All our friends, in city and country, are sanguine, and nothing is now needed but a little hearty, earnest work to make assurance doubly sure.

THE *Commercial* quotes the GAZETTE as saying "we frankly believe there is *another* danger before us." What we did say was "we frankly believe there is *no other* danger before us." This is about as near as the *Commercial* generally gets to the truth.

WE have already referred to the Brown movement in Missouri. It is simply an attempt, as we have before stated, by a party of disorganizers, to weaken the Republican strength without any good cause shown or pretended. We are heartily glad that President Grant has deprecated the movement as one totally useless and dangerous to the success of Republican principles. We do not well see how any one not a Democrat or a disorganizer can avoid the same conclusion.

PROFESSOR J. P. BLACKBURN, of the Alexander High School, has written a work entitled "Blackburn's History for the Southern Schools of the United States." We quote one sentence from it to give some idea of its reliability. The Professor states that after the attack on the National troops at Baltimore, northern soldiers were inflamed by suggestions, that the "Southern women were beautiful and covered with jewelry and that beauty and booty would reward the soldiers of the Federal army." The school board at Louisville has accepted the work for the use of schools on its *merits!*

THE *Commercial* appears yesterday with a pathetic appeal to the colored voters for their support of Frew and Gordon. It must be very hard pushed, when forced to ask a race, to vote for *two men*, against the *party who made them free*. The colored voters understand the situation thoroughly, and know that the nomination of Frew and Gordon was a direct blow at them, by weakening the strength of the Republican party, and endangering the success of the Republican cause. To ask a colored voter to vote for Frew or Gordon, is simply asking him to help his enemy, the Democracy, into power.

WE are informed that Capt. Richard C Gray is about to withdraw from the Reform ticket, for the reason that it will be impossible for him to serve in the Legislature if elected. He expresses himself sure of an election should he continue in the canvass, believes that the Reform ticket will succeed and is heart and soul in the movement, and only declines for the reasons given above, and others which he will set forth in a public card in a few days. The vacancy caused by his declination will, we understand, be at once filled by the Executive Committee of the Reform party.—*Post.*

We do not see any account of this proposed change in the *Commercial*, but have no doubt the *Post* speaks officially in everything concerning the Third party movement. We have heretofore adverted to a coalition between the Third Party and the Democracy, and we submit the whole tenor of the above article from the *Post as one of our reasons* for such belief.

SCARCELY had Napoleon surrendered at Sedan, and France become a Republic, before Spain responded with expressions of sympathy. Popular demonstrations arose in Italy, and from England came the news of a movement so politically significant that it needs no Daniel to interpret its meaning. It was not merely a warning against Prussia, but an uprising against Constitutional Monarchy. Every American flag carried in that popular demonstration was an appeal for a Republican Government, endorsed as it was by American Republican sentiments.

The German nation has not yet thrown off its dream of 1848, and from South Germany we have news of the restlessness of that people, and their unwillingness to join in any enthusiasm over Germany as a unit under a monarch. The end is not yet, and before this European war has ceased, there will be a positive gain all over Europe in favor of popular government.

A FEW DAYS AGO we referred to the fact that Mr. Joseph Walton had made *seven hundred thousand dollars* in two years by furnishing the government with coal. That pure and incorruptible sheet, the *Commercial*, which attempts to draw its slimy body over every decent and upright man in the community that will not aid it in its corrupt and disorganizing attempt to secure the spoils accruing from "big jobs," grows wonderfully wrath over the allusion, and makes the gratuitous charge we are prying into the private affairs of Mr. Walton. Who inaugurated this mode of political warfare? We did not and have no desire to pursue it. The charge comes with a bad grace from an unscrupulous sheet which has invaded the privacy of General Negley's home, and attempted in a most scurrilous and untruthful manner to reveal its secrets! Like an "armadillo in its harness," or a hedgehog in its prickles, the *Commercial* has been smelling around the Generals' dung-hill (a very congenial atmosphere for it) has entered his stables, endeavored to get into his graces and confidence of his groom, courted his stud, and, as it pretends, ascertained the price of every high mettled steed or superannuated nag. Not content with this contemptible, but very congenial work, it has entered his store-room, smelled his larder, surveyed his wine cellar, coquetted with his cook, and asked, "What has the General for dinner?" Gaining confidence as it proceeded in its base and vulgar work, the little hedge-hog (harmless indeed, except in an apple tree where it gathers the fruit on its prickles), found its way into his dining hall and sought to obtain the number and social *status* of his guests! To what meanness has it not resorted? It has endeavored to bespatter honest men with its filth, and cast a slur upon those beyond reproach. It should perhaps be let alone. Like a certain animal, it will die of its own virus. In the meantime, when stockholders are without dividends, Southern (another congenial atmosphere) plantations command a handsome price.

WAR SUMMARY.

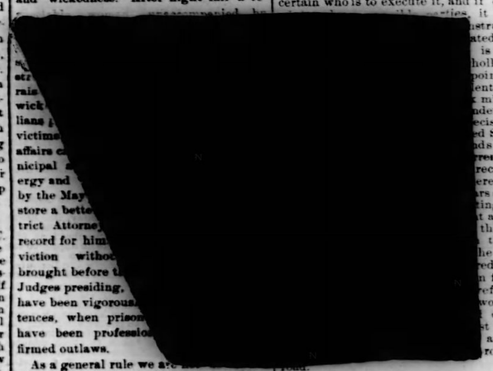
Our telegrams to-day are very brief. Nothing contained in them gives us the slightest ground for supposing that peace negotiations are about to be successful. Indeed, we are informed that Favre and Bismarck have not, as yet, discussed the terms of peace, but have been up to this time simply debating the question of the guarantee that the Constituent Assembly shall accept the terms agreed upon. We have already intimated that we supposed this question would arise. How is Bismarck or King William to know that Favre has the power to represent the French nation officially? What guaranty can Favre give, that having once arranged terms, France will accept them?

This debate settles, too, the idea that some of the daily press entertained, that Favre might take it upon himself to accept the terms and *force* France to peace. Bismarck is not to be led into any such trap. The old Premier is first anxious to settle the question that France will accept the terms Favre may agree upon. We do not see how the very first step towards peace is to be taken. It is not unknown to the Prussian Government that the French nation is not a unit, by any means, in establishing a Republic. Are the Republicans the strongest? Are they even sufficiently strong to enforce any terms that Favre may agree to? But aside from these things, our telegrams, although contradictory, lead us to believe that only the initial step has as yet been taken, and no actual terms of peace have as yet been discussed.

The *Gazette*, a new journal published at Haguenau, asserts that the provinces of Alsace and Loraine will be delighted to be sundered from infidel socialistic France. But our telegrams from Berlin state that strong resolutions have been passed at Honigsberg, *against* the forcible annexation of Alsace and Loraine. There seems in fact a total want of unity of sentiment on any point, and as far as we have been able to gather, peace on an amicable basis prior to the Prussian army entering Paris, is as far off as ever.

A WARNING TO CRIMINALS.

Pittsburgh not many years ago enjoyed the reputation of being a well conducted, orderly and moral city, whose streets might be walked from dawn of one day till the dawn of another with impunity and safety. Then the principal avenues were not thronged after midnight by swarms of prostitutes, rank and rotten with wickedness and depravity, and plying their nefarious occupation; then rum holes of iniquity, the vile dens of bad men, of thieves, burglars, and highwaymen did not flourish and thrive as now. But those days have faded into the past. The city has assumed metropolitan proportions, has enlarged in population and prosperity and quietly assumed all the characteristics of a "big town," including the ever attendant large share of sin and wickedness. After night fall a re-



of meting out swift justice. The practice ordinarily would lead to much wrong and entail hardships perhaps on innocent people. When a great crime is committed the whole community are up in arms against the criminal, and public opinion in its feverish state cannot then be trusted to exercise sound judgment. The clamor for vengeance, not for the cool, deliberate execution of the law, becomes so loud, so great and so general that those charged with the holy duty of administering justice cannot refrain from partaking in some measure of the popular sentiment. Lynch law, from its peculiarity of hanging desperadoes at sight, has accomplished much good, but vastly more harm—in the name of justice sending many innocent souls into eternity.

Except in extreme cases, where a powerful lesson is to be imparted to society, and a fearful warning is to be given wrong-doers, we are opposed to unusually severe sentences. A man's life is short in years. Justice rarely exacts that the better portion of it should be devoted to working out punishment for sin committed. Ten, twenty or thirty years confinement in the Penitentiary, in most cases, means an imprisonment for life, and such sentences are even worse than that of death, and should rarely be pronounced.

There was a case of swift justice and heavy sentence in the criminal court yesterday. Judge Stowe presiding, which was truly one of those in which a wholesome lesson could be taught by speedy conviction and severe penalty. On Wednesday afternoon a bold and desperate highway robbery was committed on one of our principal business thoroughfares, by two professionals from abroad. One of them was pursued. He dropped the booty and after a desperate race of a mile, during which he fired shots from a revolver at two of his pursuers, he was captured and lodged in the tombs. He was very reticent, and refused to give the name of his accomplice. The charges against him were sent yesterday morning to the Grand Jury, who found true bills against the prisoner, and returned them to District Attorney Pearson, who at once called up the trials. Pleas of guilty to each of the charges—two for felonious assault and battery, and one for highway robbery—were entered, and on all three, in the aggregate, the prisoner, Charles Adams, a thief from abroad, was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for the term of twenty four years. He was taken from the Court House on Fifth avenue, where a carriage was awaiting, and one hour thereafter he was behind the walls, bars and bolts of the Penitentiary. This swift and severe punishment was all merited. It should serve as a terrible warning to those of the same class who infest the city, and it will advertise to the professionals of other cities that we have enough on hand with our own evil-doers, and intend to make speedy work in dealing with those who come from abroad to operate in their nefarious business. All honor to the authorities for the rapid manner Charley Adams was sent to the Penitentiary, and all credit for the stern justice meted out to him.

MR. WALTON AND THE OMNIBUS SWINDLE.

In the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, Mr. Walton's organ of the 21st, we have a report of that gentleman's speech at Temperanceville, of the evening before, in which is the following statement:

The next question asked was, why he had voted for the passage of the bill depleting the treasury to the amount of nine million dollars. You will remember that the Legislature of 1868-9 passed a bill exchanging three millions of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad bonds for the Allegheny Valley Railroad bonds, which bonds were then lying in the treasury drawing six per cent. interest and running until 1872. The money then in the treasury was obtained from the sale of the public works in Philadelphia. The money was lying idle in the treasury, and I voted for the bill because in the end it would bring six million dollars to the people of this part of the State. He said that it would be on interest with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who was to be the indorser, and every one knew how amply able the company was to be the indorser of that amount. The bill was a just one.

This is a most singular conglomeration, and we hardly know whether to attribute the muddle to Mr. Walton's idea, or to an intention wilfully to deceive. What the reader or hearer would infer from it is, that in 1868 and 1869, the Legislature had passed a bill to exchange three millions of Sunbury and Erie Railroad bonds, for a like amount of Allegheny Valley bonds, and that the bill of last winter, which he supported, was to take six millions, the proceeds of the public works from the Sinking Fund, and *spend it in this part of the State*, and that the Pennsylvania Railroad was to be the endorsers for the payment to the State. The reader can turn to the report to see if we have misrepresented.

Now, what is the truth? Not one dollar of the six millions referred to was to be spent in this part of the State. It was all, every dollar, to go to the "Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railway Company," a paper railroad without any organization in the northern part of the State, near the New York line, through an almost perfect wilderness. Next, neither the Pennsylvania Central Railroad nor any other railroad guaranteed the payment of either principal or interest to the State. The Pennsylvania and some other roads were to guarantee the completion of the road within three years, and the payment of the interest until that time, but there was no other guarantee or security for the State but the bonds of the contemplated road itself.

We leave the reader to judge whether these gross misstatements were wilful, or the result of confusion in Mr. Walton's mind on this subject.

Leaving out of view the clear unconstitutionality of the contemplated act, of which Mr. Walton was not probably capable of judging, it was one of the most astounding swindles ever contemplated upon the Treasury of the Commonwealth. The Governor has so clearly set this forth in his veto message that we take the extract which follows, and commend it to the careful consideration of every thoughtful reader:

First—By the terms of the act the State is to exchange six millions ($6,000,000) of bonds secured by a mortgage upon a road worth many times that amount, for six millions $6,000,000 of bonds to be issued by a company as yet unorganized and whose road is not yet commenced.

Second—The contract of guaranty required by the bill is illusory, for it is uncertain who is to execute it, and if enter-

ated road.
is to be

When it is recollected that the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, which connects Philadelphia with Lake Erie, and runs through a fine country a good part of the way, has never earned a dollar for its stockholders, what hope could there be that a railroad commencing at an obscure interior village, and after running through a comparative wilderness and connecting with another projected road, would ever pay a dollar, principal or interest? And this Mr. Walton tells the voters of Allegheny county is a *just bill*. Of course, if he is elected he intends to do what he can to impose this enormous swindle upon the State. A *reform* candidate, truly!

HOW THE REFORM MOVEMENT IS VIEWED BY THE REPUBLICANS OF LAWRENCE COUNTY.

NEW CASTLE, September 22, 1870.

EDITORS GAZETTE: By the non-appearance of your paper, through some mishap, I got hold of the *Commercial*, and looking over its columns, my eye rested on an article in reference to the "colored vote" of Allegheny county, and after pouring molasses all over them, (the colored voters), he proceeds to say of William Frew and Alexander Gordon, "what services these gentlemen rendered colored men, in days when freedom was precious and dearly bought, many of them well remember."

Yes, we well remember them, but can we turn our back on the Republican party, and thereby assist the Democratic party? It is to be hoped there will be no colored man found so "ungrateful" to the Republican party as to vote with those who would dismember that party, that "brought us out of Egypt," even if our friends are among the disorganizers.

I hope to hear of every colored man going to the polls and voting the Regular Republican ticket. "In union there is strength."

GRATITUDE.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The "Reformers" held a meeting in the Twelfth ward, on Wednesday night, at which Dravo and Hutchinson spoke their pieces to a little crowd of not over one hundred, a very large proportion of which was composed of Republicans and Democrats. The leading Democrat of the ward, E. Stewart, was on the platform, held Dravo's overcoat, and shook him warmly by the hand when he was done. There was a time once when Dravo would have been ashamed to have his clothes held by a Democrat on such an occasion, but "evil communications corrupt good manners." As for the Democrats, it suits *them* well enough; they are the only ones that can possibly be helped by such meetings and speakers.

Altogether, the meeting was a sad fizzle, and would have dampened the ardor of any but those who are wilfully blind. The proposal for cheers for the Reform ticket was responded to only by boys, and take away the Democrats and genuine Republicans present, there would not have been a corporal's guard to listen to the wasted eloquence of the evening.

K.

So great is the number of applicants for positions in the government department that the present clerical force could die off in six weeks, and yet every position be filled without going outside the petitions already on file. A peculiar feature is the "retiring list," on which is placed the names of such clerks as are likely to die within a reasonable time, and persistent applicants are assured that when that takes place there will be room for them, but not until then.

Mark Twain's War Map---Mark's First Attempt in the Art Line--Official Commendations, &c.

The Buffalo *Express* of Saturday has a wonderful war map, drawn and engraved by Mark Twain, with explanations by the artist. Appended are some recommendations which the work has received.

TO THE READER.

The idea of this map is not original with me, but is borrowed from the *Tribune* and the other great metropolitan journals.

I claim no other merit for this production (if I may so call it) than that it is accurate. The main blemish of the city paper maps, of which it is an immitation, is that in them more attention seems paid to artistic picturesqueness than geographical reliability.

Inasmuch as this is the first time I ever tried to draft and engrave a map, or attempt anything in the line of art at all, the commendations the work has received and the admiration it has excited among the people, have been very grateful to my feelings. And it is touching to reflect that by far the most enthusiastic of these praises have come from people who know nothing at all about art.

By an unimportant oversight I have engraved the map so that it reads wrong end first, except to left handed people. I forgot that in order to make it right in print it should be drawn and engraved upside down. However, let the student who desires to contemplate the map stand on his head or hold it before her looking glass. That will bring it right.

The reader will comprehend at a glance that that piece of river with the "High Bridge" over it got left out to one side by reason of a slip of the graving tool, which rendered it necessary to change the entire course of the river Rhine or else spoil the map. After having spent two days in digging and gouging at the map, I would have changed the course of the Atlantic Ocean before I would have lost so much work.

I never had so much trouble with anything in my life as I did with this map. I had the heaps of little fortifications scattered all around Paris, at first, but every now and then my instrument would slip and bring away whole miles of batteries and leave the vicinity as clean as if the Prussians had been there.

The reader will find it well to frame this map for future reference, so that it may aid in extending popular intelligence and dispelling the wide spread ignorance of the day.

MARK TWAIN.

OFFICIAL COMMENDATIONS.

"It is the only map of the kind I ever saw. U. S. GRANT."

"It places the situation in an entirely new light. BISMARCK."

"I cannot look upon it without shedding tears. BRIGHAM YOUNG."

"It is very nice, large print.
"NAPOLEON."

"My wife was for years afflicted with feckles, and though everything was done for her relief that could be done, all was in vain. But, sir, since her first glance at your map they have entirely left her. She has nothing but convulsions now.
"J. SMITH."

"If I had had this map, I could have got out of Metz without any trouble.
"BAZAINE."

"I have seen a great many maps in my time, but none that this one reminds me of. TROCHU."

"It is but fair to say that in some respects it is a truly remarkable map.
"W. T. SHERMAN."

"I said to my son Frederick William, 'If you could only make a map like that I would be perfectly willing to see you die —even anxious.'" WILLIAM III.

Discoveries in New Mexico--Astonishing Aztec Ruins--Altar Fires and Skeletons.

Advices from Santa Fe state that Governor Arny, the Special Indian Agent for that Territory, has found the Canon de Chelly, which was explored for twenty miles. The party found canons whose walls tower perpendicularly to an altitude of from 1,000 to 2,000 feet, the rock strata being as perfect as if laid by the skilled hands of a mason, and entirely symmetrical. Among these ruins were found deserted ruins of ancient Aztec cities, many of which bear the evidences of having been populous, to the extent of many thousand inhabitants. In one of these canons, the rocky walls of which rose not less than 2,000 feet from the base, and whose summits on either hand inclined to each other, forming part of an arch, there were found, high up, hewn out of the rocks, the ruins of Aztec towns of great extent, now tenantless, desolate. In each of these rocky eyries there remained in a state of good preservation a house of stone, about twenty feet square, containing one bare and gloomy room, and a single human skeleton. In the centre of the room were the evidences that fire at some time had been used. The only solution of this enigma thus far ventured, is that these solitary rooms were the altar places of the Aztec fires, that from some cause the people at a remote period were constrained to abandon their homes, but left one faithful sentinel in each instance to keep alive the flame that, according to the Indian traditions of those regions, was to light the way of Montezuma again to his people—their hoped for Messiah and their Eternal King. A close examination of many of the ruins proved that the builder must have been skilled in the manufacture and use of edged tools, masonry, and other mechanical arts. But who these people were, whence they came, or whither they are gone, is now, probably, one of the mysteries to remain eternally unsolved. Some of the ruins are reported to be stone buildings seven and eight stories in height, being reached by ladders planted against the walls. Round houses, twenty feet in diameter, built in the most substantial manner, of cut stone and plastered inside, were also found in excellent preservation. Astonishing discoveries have been made of gold and silver regions, richer than yet known on this continent. They are supposed by well informed persons, to be the East mines, of which tradition has handed down the most marvelous tales, and the mines themselves discover unmistakable evidences of having been successfully worked ages ago.

Darwinism.

The *Revue des Cours Scientifiques* publishes a highly interesting lecture by Dr. Broca on the gradual formation of a species, from which we glean the following relating to paleontology: One of the objections adduced against the theory was that, in comparing the remains of extinct animals with those now living, the connecting chain presented many interruptions, and the intermediate links could not be found. But now science has been enriched with new facts, and the succession of the geological strata displays in most cases evidence of gradual transition from an old to a new fauna. One of the most remarkable instances of this slow process of modification may be found in the order of pachydarmata and family of the *equidæ* (horses.) This family, which at present contains but a single genus, stands so alone in our present fauna that zoologists have made a separate order of it known under the name of *solipedes*, meaning an animal the hoof of which is all of one piece. But Cuvier having found, on the sides of the metatarsian and metacarpian of the horse, two small, needle like bones considered them to be vestiges of obliterated portions of the hoof, which must then have twice cloven; and accordingly put the horse among the pachydermata, together with the *Palæotherium*. Now, between this and the horse there existed at that time an immense hiatus, which, however, is now filled up. For between the genera *Equus* and *Palæotherium* we have now the genus *Hipparion*, the resemblance of which with our present horse is evident; next follows the genus *Anchitherium*, by means of which the transition to the *Palæotherium* is easy. Now all the genera of this series made their appearance during the tertiary period, but that is not a sufficient argument for supposing them to have been all contemporary with each other, since that age was of immense duration, and has been divided by geologists into three groups—the *eocene*, *miocene* and *pliocene*.—*Galignani's Magazine.*

THE Yokohama *Herald*, of Aug. 22d says: Since our last issue a terrible calamity has happened—the explosion of the boiler by which the engines of the American steamer City of Yeddo were driven, just as she was about to leave the quay at Yeddo for Yokohama. The Rev. Mr. Cornes of the American Mission, his wife, eldest child, and its nurse-maid, were instantaneously killed, together with the engineer of the boat, and nine Japanese passengers. Sixty-two wounded natives died at the Machigaisho or their homes to which they were conveyed. Captain Crowningshield, (one of the survivors of the Oneida), was blown off the paddle box. Messrs. Skinner, Black, Wills, Daniels and Milne were badly scalded and taken to the Yeddo Hotel, where they received prompt attention from Dr. Wheeler, of the Legation, and the medical men of Yokohama, nearly every one of whom promptly afforded timely help. Sixty-four are still under treatment.

A WAR correspondent says: "I was during one of the actions standing near some hussars who were in reserve. The sun was pouring its rays upon and around us, on every side lay the wounded. One poor fellow cried to them for water—'Comrade, for God's sake, give me water! one little drop. I am on fire, I am on fire! for God sake give me but one drop; only wet my lips!' and another near him could only hold up his hands in prayer and point to his lips. A good natured hussar, touched by the appeal, got off his horse and ran to them with his water bottle; he was in the act of raising the man's head, when a shell fell within a yard and bursting, blew the whole three to atoms. Whatever that poor hussar's faults in this world may have been, surely his last kind action must atone for them in some way. The regiment moved off and his horse followed in the ranks."

ST. LOUIS MAGNETIC SPRING WATER.

This most wonderful Magnetic Spring is attracting from its novelty and peculiarities the attention of the World. During the summer of 1869, while the Company were boring for Salt, a vein of water was struck flowing with such force as to throw the stream several feet above the surface. It was found to carry a powerful current of Electricity or Magnetism, which marks it as one of the most wonderful of Nature's Curiosities. The Water has been proven to possess most remarkable curative properties, being particularly effective in cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis, Gravel, Kidney Complaints, Dyspepsia and all nervous diseases. Sold at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE,
Cor. of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) sts.

TRUST WHAT TIME HAS SANCTIONED.

The maxim that the voice of the people is the voice of the divinity, may, in some cases, be open to doubt, but the testimony of honest and enlightened witnesses, extending through a series of years, and all to the same purport, is worthy of credence, admits of no question. Upon such testimony the reputation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as an antidote and cure for many ailments is based. During the twenty years that it has been before the world innumerable preparations intended to compete with it, have gone up like rockets and come down the extinguished sticks. Meanwhile the progress of that insomparable tonic has been swift and steady—always upward and onward like the eagle's flight. Its introduction produced a revolution in therapeutics, and it proved to be one of those salutary revolutions that cannot go backwards. To-day Hostetter's Bitters is one of the most popular remedies in christendom, and commands a larger sale than any other medicinal preparation, domestic or imported, on this side of the Atlantic. As a cure for dyspepsia, bilious disorders, nervous affections, general debility, and as a preventive of epidemic fevers, it take precedence of every other remedy. This fact should teach the ambitious country dealers who endeavor to foist their local abortions on the public in its stead, how futile their small attempts to cajole the community must necessarily be. Where the game fish have failed there is no chance for the "suckers."

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STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
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Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
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INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
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DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
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GRATES! GRATES! GRATES!
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector Grate.
WHICH STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL.

We claim for it the following advantages over any other in use:

1st. As a radiator of heat it has *double* the intensity.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—very little soot or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.

4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an *actual saving* of at least 25 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

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Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

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West Point Foundry.

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White & Gray Blankets,
ALL KINDS OF FLANNELS.
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ALL WIDTHS.
SHAWLS AND SKIRTS.

At $2.50. All-Wool Square Shawls, worth $4.
At $5. All-Wool Double Shawls, worth $8.
At 18¾c., all the best makes new style Delaines.
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At 6¼c., good Dark Prints.
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BELL & MOORHOUSE,
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33 PER CENT.
UNDER LAST YEAR'S PRICES!!
Shawls, Plaids, Silks, Dresses,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, CHINTZES, LINENS.
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We are Prepared to Contract for
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Of the most approved plan, using
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Can refer to buildings using
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A large stock and at genuine WHOLESALE PRICES.
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DOUBLE BARREL
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The shooting season has just commenced, and I have a fine assortment of Double and Single Barrel Shot Guns, varying in price from $12 50 to $150 00, some of them very fine. Sportsmen will do well to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere at
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RAZORS, SCISSORS,
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Ground and Repaired in the best manner. Also, STAMPS, BRANDS and CANCELLING BRANDS made and repaired at
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A full stock of either kind on hand, and will be sold at Manufacturer's prices by
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ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
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ALL COLORS IN VELVETEENS,
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Would Invite the Attention of
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Perfection Timers.
The reputation and experience of 40 years, warrant us in saying that our stock of Fine Timekeepers of the best European and American Makers is now the largest in the country; and we guarantee that each Watch we sell, is finished with great mechanical precision, has all the late improvements, and will run regularly, well, and give satisfaction.
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It preserves and whitens the Teeth!
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☞ ORDERS RECEIVED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

There was but a comparatively limited demand for money to-day on the part of first class borrowers. The market is working easily, indeed very easy, taking into account the activity in all branches of trade. We hear none but good reports during the past few days. Prices of manufactured articles, though much under the war standard, are reasonably well sustained, the mills are busy, the jobbing houses appear to have fairly commenced their fall trade, and report their summer collections quite up to the average of past years. Old and experienced men in both the branches of dry goods and manufactures have expressed to us confident anticipations of a more than usually good season, with a remunerative, if not largely profitable, business.

The gold market remains steady, but business light and premium weaker.

Government bonds dull, with a small decline throughout the list.

The New York stock market is rather depressed, and the transactions lighter. Two prominent operators on the bull side are reported to have fallen out. Quite a lively war of words is reported to have taken place between them in the Open Board, and false play was charged. Outsiders were interested and pleased to see the hard knocks, but after all could not tell whether the fight was real or feigned. The stock over which the contest was made, is supposed to be Ohio & Mississippi, which, during the disturbance, crept off one to two per cent. Considerable short lots holds steadily, and large orders for first class bonds are reported to be in the hands of foreign bankers.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	113	113¼	5-20's, '67	108	108¼
U. S. 6s, '81	108	108¼	5-20's, '68	108	108¼
U. S. 6s, '81, c	108	108¼	5-20's, '65, c	108	108¼
U. S. 5-20's	107	107¼	10-40's	104	104¼
U. S. 5-20's, c	107	107¼	7-30's, 1st S.	105¼	105¾
U. S. 5-20's, '65	107	107¼	7-30's, 2d S.	105¼	105¾
U. S. 10-40's	104	104¼	7-30's, 3d S.	105¼	105¾

NEW YORK, September 22, 1870.

Money easy; no loans among brokers above 6% and a large number at 5. The acceptance of an extra million of bonds by the Treasury Department construed into a new guaranty of the intention of the Secretary to put into circulation the large currency balance during the fall as occasion requires. Offerings were allotted to the amount of $8,741,800 at 109 25-100 to 110 88-100, gold interest, of which three millions were accepted at 109 25-100 to 109 65-100.

Imports of gold $113,000.

Balance of the Central Pacific railroad for the last fifteen days of September were $400,000. The earnings for the first half of the month will reach the enormous sum of nearly $2,000,000, which is the largest monthly earning since the road was opened.

Sterling Exchange: Canadian 9⅛@9¼; others 9⅜.

Gold dull; borrowing rates 1-64 to flat; clearances $20,000,000.

Government are steady, quiet and active. Coupons, 1881, 108¼@108½; do. 1862, c, 108@108¼; do. 1864, 107½@107¾; do. 1865, 107½@107¾; do. 1865, c, 107½@107¾; do. 1867, 107½@107¾; do. 1868, 107½@107¾; 10-40's, 104@104¼; 7-30's, 105¼@105¾.

State securities dull and steady. Tennessees, old, 67; new, 70@72; Virginias, new, 66; old, 68; North Carolina, old, 35; new, 34; Missouri 6's, 101; Canton Co. stock, 10; Alabama 5's, 90; Louisiana 6's, 70; do. new, 68; do. levee, 68; do. penitentiary, 68½; Georgia 6's, 90; do. bonds, 98; do. sixes, 88; Tennessee 6's, 72; do. old, 68; do. new, 70; Virginia 6's, 90; do. registered, 89½; Missouri 6's, 101; do. registered, 101½; Ohio 6's, 108; do. 5's, 102; do. 6's, registered, 108½; Ohio & Mississippi, 28; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 92; Baltimore & Ohio, 96; Lake Shore, 93; Michigan Southern, 87½; Illinois Central, 97½.

PITTSBURGH BANK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, September 22, 1870.

There has been nothing particularly new or important in the oil market for several days, nothing at least deserving of special notice. The firmness which we noticed in our last report continues, and as the tendency for the coming months seems to be upward, there will be few sellers at quotations. Exporters are said to be taking hold of spot oil pretty liberally, and as the charters continue large, the inference is that there will be a good deal of oil required to satisfy the export demand during the next sixty days, and it is this perhaps more than anything else that has strengthened the market so much within the past few days. The general impression among operators, who are close observers of the market, is that prices are not likely to vary much during the balance of the season, and this based on the ground that while the demand is likely to be heavy, the production is constantly large, and that no matter how much oil is wanted it will be forth-coming.

CRUDE.

Sweeps and pumps as summered with prices ranging from 1 bbl per day to 3 bbls per day. Lease No. 1 sold for 60 bbls October at 97c. Lease No. 2 sold for 40 bbls and later still was offered at 97c. Lease No. 3, sale 150 bbls this buyer all year at 97c.

REFINED.

Also firm and higher. Sales 200 September at 40c; 1,000 bbls October at 39½c; and 10 cars October to December at 38c for first, and 37c for the two months.

CHARTERS.

New York Bro oil, consigned O T Hendrick, Spring 6 W oil, consigned Parker O W oil, consigned Parker & P'k, 1 car refined oil to Wheeler, P & Co; 1 do to Wheeler, Parker & Co; 1 do to Wheeler O W oil, consigned Parker; Parker Bro 6 W oil, consigned Parker; Parker Bro 6 W oil, consigned D C Hoffer; Schuyler 6 W oil, consigned same.

2,176 bbls

Shipments to BREMEN (via New York, per A. V. R. R.)

Parker & Co, 200 bbls refined oil to Bremen; Parker & Co, 200 bbls refined oil to Bremen; Parker & Co, 200 bbls refined oil to Bremen; Kier & Co, 200 bbls refined oil to Bremen; Parker & Co, 200 bbls refined oil to Bremen; Parker & Co, 200 bbls refined oil to Bremen; Parker

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

THE CAMPAIGN!

The Ball in Motion!

ROUSING MEETING!

Enthusiastic Ratification!

REPUBLICAN VOTERS AWAKE!

The Colored Men Right!

Speeches of Hon. Tom Marshall, Col. T. H. Bayne, Josiah Cohen, Esq., Sheriff Fleming, Capt. B. W. Morgan and Councilman John Negraw.

The Republican Mass Meeting held at the Allegheny Diamond last night, the first of the campaign, was very largely attended, fully fifteen hundred citizens being present. The Fifth Ward Band furnished its usual excellent music, which was heard for a distance within a square's thrice of the big meeting and attracted a number of Democrats, a few curious Republicans, and that sickly set of canting-mockers who follow at the heels of the "Reformers" to form a crowd. When contrasted with the rousing and enthusiastic meeting of the true and unyielding Republicans, the third party gathering appeared correspondingly weak and insignificant. The great Republican mass meeting was an old-fashioned one, and it inspired all who were present with fresh hope and energy for the struggle that must result in the complete overthrow of all opposition and a brilliant victory for the old party. After a few personal sins discovered by the Great Western Head, those in attendance were all right.

THE ORGANIZATION.

At eight o'clock the meeting was called to order by Henry M. Long, Esq. Upon his motion the Hon. James Veech was chosen for the presiding officer. Mr. Long then introduced the President elect, as "the tried and true Democrat, the venerable patriot, whom we all honor and love," after the applause had ceased Judge Veech came forward and delivered a few

INTRODUCTORY WORDS.

Fellow citizens, I have been very unexpectedly called upon to preside over this meeting, and I am not prepared to say much upon the occasion. I had no time to prepare me, and I do not suppose I'd be called upon to say much if I had time. I am not a public speaker, as you all know, and I am not accustomed to be a presiding officer. I was elected one of the grand citizens of this county, which is the highest honor in the gift of the people, and which is yet to redeem in the future.

I look over the audience before me, and I look over the list of names, and I see that we have got to get rid of a good many Democrats and accumulate in our ranks a good many Republicans to make up the majority that we will throw to the world that the old Democratic party is dead and buried, and that it is to be forever. [Cries of no, no.] I tell you we can't afford to let our party be beaten in this way. Every Democrat is responsible for the result in this county.

Now why should this be averted? I'll tell you why. Outside of the fact that our party is dear to us, we have got to save it because if our labors can avert it, just at this time particularly we need victory. You know there is to be an

APPORTIONMENT OF THE STATE

by our next Legislature.

This is a matter which directly interests us Republicans. Every ten years the census is taken, and then the State is apportioned out into Congressional Districts. This continues until the next census and is a matter fraught with the greatest importance to the dominant party. If we lose the next Legislature, we lose the apportionment. It then falls into the hands of the Democratic party. It illustrates what that means. It means the loss of power to us. For instance, in redistricting for the Congressional allotment, the Democrats, who had the power, will take a Democratic stronghold and unite it with a weak Republican centre, and thus make a district which is within a stone's throw of the big meeting and attracted a number of Democrats, a few curious Republicans, and that sickley